

# QUESTIONS BOOKLET



## GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION English 30 Part B: Reading (Multiple Choice)

June 1984

**Alberta**  
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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
ENGLISH 30**

**PART B: Reading (Multiple Choice)**

**QUESTIONS BOOKLET**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Part B of the English 30 Diploma Examination presents 80 items in the Questions Booklet and 10 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

**CHECK TO MAKE SURE YOU HAVE AN ENGLISH 30 QUESTIONS BOOKLET  
AND AN ENGLISH 30 READINGS BOOKLET.**

**YOU WILL HAVE 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.**

You may **NOT** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.

On the **ANSWER SHEET** provided, use **HB** pencil to mark the **CORRECT** or **BEST** answer for each item as shown in the example below.

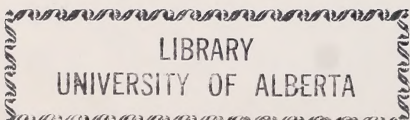
Example	Answer Sheet			
Which month has 31 days?	A	B	C	D
A. February	①	②	③	●
B. April				
C. November				
D. December				

Mark only one answer for each item. If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely. Answer all items.

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**JUNE 1984**

- I. Read "A ticket to a boring Sally Ride" on pages 2 and 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 1 to 8.**
1. In the writer's opinion, the MAIN reason that "we [have] spoiled things" (line 1) in our exploration of outer space is that
    - A. we have been sending the wrong people into space
    - B. space technology has become too complicated
    - C. travel in space will soon be available to all
    - D. space travel has become commonplace
  2. The writer's MAIN criticism of astronauts is that they are
    - A. complex personalities
    - B. brilliant astrophysicists
    - C. ambitious overachievers
    - D. uninspiring technologists
  3. The writer's attitude toward space travel is MOST obvious when he writes
    - A. "More than a triumph of engineering, our space program represents a crisis of personality." (lines 10-11)
    - B. "The astronauts have a secret language, lean and mean and to the point." (lines 28-29)
    - C. "... she wants most to be packed like a smoked oyster into a compartment the size of a hall closet and then hoisted, abruptly, 180 miles above sea level." (lines 48-50)
    - D. "Understandably, the government wants only the highest-calibre people handling so much million-dollar machinery." (lines 82-83)
  4. From details present in the article, it can be inferred that the writer dislikes
    - A. politics, bureaucracy, and technology
    - B. feminists, children, and bartenders
    - C. film, television, and newspapers
    - D. culture, sentiment, and idealism
  5. The paragraph that begins "Also, they talk funny" (lines 24-30) illustrates that the writer's use of language and sentence structure is BOTH
    - A. formal and casual
    - B. simple and technical
    - C. terse and business-like
    - D. complex and convoluted



6. The tone of the article is
- A. angry
  - B. critical
  - C. sympathetic
  - D. sentimental
7. Sally Ride's personality is pictured by the writer as being
- A. creative and artistic
  - B. attractive and outgoing
  - C. emotional and indecisive
  - D. predictable and uninteresting
8. In lines 51 to 53, and again in line 71, the writer includes personal asides to the reader for the purpose of
- A. providing understatement
  - B. developing parallelism
  - C. creating contrast
  - D. achieving humor



- II. Read “1956: The Ambition of the Eldest Son” on page 4 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 9 to 15.**
9. In line 5, the word “peer” suggests that the speaker lacks
- A. maturity
  - B. determination
  - C. a clearly defined goal
  - D. a sense of responsibility
10. The speaker is attracted to the city because he seeks
- A. new experiences
  - B. material success
  - C. familiar comforts
  - D. few responsibilities
11. Lines 12 to 16 suggest that the speaker views the world he knows as
- A. dull and cruel
  - B. harsh and barren
  - C. traitorous and restrictive
  - D. old-fashioned and demanding
12. The poet shifts from the pronoun “I” (line 17) to the pronoun “we” (line 19) to
- A. introduce a change of speaker
  - B. make the ideas seem less personal
  - C. indicate that the experience is universal
  - D. show that the speaker travelled with friends
13. The speaker suggests that he stays “ahead of longing” (line 26) by
- A. remembering the events of the past
  - B. working on projects for his family
  - C. dreaming of returning to the farm
  - D. driving home quickly
14. At the end of the poem, the speaker feels
- A. impatience
  - B. confidence
  - C. resignation
  - D. contentment

15. The speaker in the poem has learned that

- A. the familiar is more comfortable than the unknown
- B. control of individual destiny is possible
- C. yearning for fulfilment in life is futile
- D. country life is better than city life

**III. Read “Eveline” on pages 5, 6, and 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 16 to 27.**

16. The images in the story suggest that Eveline’s world is
- A. challenging but fulfilling
  - B. dangerous but exciting
  - C. bleak but predictable
  - D. frustrating but kind
17. The personality of Eveline’s father is
- A. humorous and congenial
  - B. slothful and cowardly
  - C. loyal and sympathetic
  - D. cruel and stingy
18. Eveline is initially drawn to Frank because he
- A. has a good income
  - B. is a romantic figure
  - C. reminds her of Ernest
  - D. protects her from her father
19. Lines 45 and 46 mean that Eveline’s father
- A. was fond of her brothers
  - B. used to beat her brothers
  - C. did favors for her brothers
  - D. supported the efforts of her brothers
20. Toward her family, Eveline’s STRONGEST feeling is
- A. duty
  - B. love
  - C. pity
  - D. anger
21. That Eveline sits with Frank in an “unaccustomed” place in the theatre (line 72) shows that Eveline’s life has been
- A. characterized by routine
  - B. devoid of entertainment
  - C. restricted by poverty
  - D. untouched by glamor



22. The MOST PROBABLE reason Eveline's father forbids her to see Frank is that her father
- A. thinks she is too young to marry and leave home
  - B. wants her to stay and look after the household
  - C. mistrusts the motives of sailors
  - D. fears Frank will mistreat her
23. Eveline's recollection of her mother (lines 96-109) serves to
- A. emphasize Eveline's kindness
  - B. foreshadow Eveline's future
  - C. provide contrast
  - D. create irony
24. In line 128, the words "would drown her" reveal that Eveline
- A. fears being abandoned by Frank
  - B. thinks she is failing in her duty
  - C. is terrified that the ship will sink
  - D. is overwhelmed by the thought of leaving
25. Lines 134 to 135 show that Eveline feels
- A. defeat
  - B. relief
  - C. self-pity
  - D. hostility
26. Eveline's conflict is between her
- A. fear of her father and her love for Frank
  - B. love for Frank and her love for her father
  - C. desire to marry and her love for her brother
  - D. desire to escape and her fear of leaving her family
27. The author's attitude toward Eveline is
- A. critical
  - B. apathetic
  - C. respectful
  - D. understanding

**IV. Read Excerpts P and Q from *Much Ado About Nothing* on pages 8 and 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 28 to 38.**

**Items 28 to 31 are based on Excerpt P.**

- 28.** Lines 1 to 4 suggest that formerly Claudio had
- A. often laughed at the foolish behavior of men in love
  - B. wondered about the shallow behavior of others
  - C. frequently fallen wildly and unwisely in love
  - D. argued that it is foolish to marry
- 29.** Before Claudio fell in love, his MAIN interest was
- A. speech-making
  - B. military matters
  - C. fashionable clothes
  - D. musical instruments
- 30.** In lines 10 to 13, Benedick indicates that he thinks
- A. love is governed by magic
  - B. love will not transform him
  - C. only blind men fall in love
  - D. oysters are a symbol of love
- 31.** Benedick's description of the kind of woman who might prompt him to fall in love (lines 13-18) suggests that he views himself as being
- A. unattractive to women
  - B. unworthy of a woman's love
  - C. worthy of only the finest woman
  - D. very knowledgeable about women

**Items 32 to 37 are based on Excerpt Q.**

- 32.** Benedick's statements, "This can be no trick. The conference was sadly borne," (lines 1-2) suggest that he believes Claudio and the others
- A. are amused by Beatrice's behavior
  - B. think Beatrice will win Benedick's love
  - C. think Beatrice is not worthy of Benedick
  - D. are sincere in their sympathy for Beatrice

33. Lines 6 to 7, “Happy are they that hear their detractions, and can put them to mending,” indicate that Benedick intends to
- A. correct his faults
  - B. improve his good qualities
  - C. apologize for his haughtiness
  - D. forgive Beatrice for her stubbornness
34. Benedick’s MAIN reason for determining to love Beatrice is that
- A. she loves him
  - B. he’s sorry for her
  - C. he’s getting older and needs a wife
  - D. she will help him become a better person
35. In lines 7 to 10 Benedick questions Beatrice’s
- A. virtue
  - B. wisdom
  - C. beauty
  - D. kindness
36. Benedick knows that he will be teased because he
- A. will behave foolishly
  - B. will be an amusing suitor
  - C. so often vowed never to marry
  - D. is so gullible and easily tricked
37. Benedick explains his change of mind about marriage by saying that formerly he had
- A. neglected his duty to continue the family name
  - B. never met a woman who met his exacting standards
  - C. made foolish decisions because of his youthfulness
  - D. thought that he would probably die at an early age

**Item 38 is based on Excerpts P and Q.**

38. The humor created in this combination of excerpts stems from the
- A. witty puns made by Benedick
  - B. abrupt change in Benedick’s attitude
  - C. lovesick behavior of Benedick and Beatrice
  - D. description Benedick gives of the ideal woman



- V. Read “Naming of Parts” on page 10 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 39 to 45.**
- 39.** The lines concerning naming of parts and the lines that describe the garden differ in the way the poet uses
- A.** understatement
  - B.** alliteration
  - C.** allusion
  - D.** imagery
- 40.** The “silent, eloquent gestures” (line 11) of the branches create a contrast with the
- A.** sound of the spring
  - B.** scent of the flowers
  - C.** activities of the bees
  - D.** motions of the trainees
- 41.** A point not directly discussed in the poem is that the **ULTIMATE** purpose of the training is to teach the trainees how to
- A.** become proficient killers
  - B.** develop marksmanship
  - C.** accept discipline
  - D.** clean a rifle
- 42.** The poet’s attitude toward the activity of naming parts is
- A.** enthusiastic
  - B.** sympathetic
  - C.** apathetic
  - D.** critical
- 43.** In the fourth line of each of the first four stanzas, there is a shift in focus from
- A.** the present to the future
  - B.** what is happening to what is felt
  - C.** what is specific to what is general
  - D.** the practical to the insignificant
- 44.** On a figurative level, “the point of balance, / Which in our case we have not got” (lines 27-28) is the balance between
- A.** learning and experience
  - B.** creation and destruction
  - C.** a gun’s barrel and its stock
  - D.** the training field and the garden

45. The repeated phrase “easing the Spring” (lines 24-25) is understood in more than one sense because it
- A. is used for emphasis
  - B. contains repeated sounds
  - C. contains contradictory words
  - D. is used in different contexts

**VI. Read the excerpt from *Becket* on pages 11 and 12 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 46 to 53.**

46. The italicized directions for the speakers suggest that
- A. Becket is happy while the King is cold-hearted
  - B. the King is impulsive while Becket is cautious
  - C. the King is impassioned while Becket is restrained
  - D. Becket is affectionate while the King is frustrated
47. The speech that BEST indicates Becket's view of his duty is
- A. "No, my prince, in my soul and conscience, I did not love her." (lines 40-41)
  - B. "I always told you, my prince, that one must fight the cold with the cold's own weapons." (lines 48-49)
  - C. "My prince. I do so wish I could help you." (line 56)
  - D. "Resist you with all my might, when you steer against the wind." (line 74)
48. Becket is unable to help the King (lines 56-59) because
- A. Becket has been in exile in France
  - B. the King is old and is nearing death
  - C. Becket refuses to compromise his beliefs
  - D. the King is unwilling to accept Becket's assistance
49. The lines that BEST express the situational irony of the passage are
- A. "The Sultan sent me four superb stallions for the tenth anniversary of my reign. But they throw everyone." (lines 27-28)
  - B. "Do you know what I miss most, Sire? The horses." (line 33)
  - C. "I cut it off, because it itched. Becket, I'm bored." (lines 54-55)
  - D. "The pity of it is that it should have been between us two, my prince — who were friends." (lines 79-80)
50. Which statement describes the former relationship between Becket and the King?
- A. The King succeeded in dictating Becket's actions.
  - B. Becket doubted the King's ability to rule England wisely.
  - C. The King allowed Becket to participate in matters of state.
  - D. Becket acted as teacher and close companion to the King.



51. In lines 74 to 78, the wind represents
- A. Becket's compassion for the King
  - B. the authority of the King
  - C. Becket's loyalty to God
  - D. the will of God
52. In carrying out his duties as Archbishop of Canterbury, Becket is
- A. responsible only to England's King
  - B. directed by the king of France
  - C. head of the Church in England
  - D. independent of the Pope
53. The MAIN reason the King and Becket avoid discussing the major conflict between them is that they do not want to
- A. remain out on the windswept plain
  - B. recall the bitter memories of old arguments
  - C. face the inevitable realization that they can never agree
  - D. disappoint the reconciliation effort of the king of France

**VII. Read “Dusk on English Bay” on page 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 54 to 60.**

- 54.** The progression of the ideas in the poem reflects the
- A. starburst of rocket fire
  - B. revolution of the Earth
  - C. mobilization of armies
  - D. tides of the oceans
- 55.** The images in lines 4 to 6, “The calling / Bathers trot the footpocked sand on legs / Unsexed by distance, waving arms severed with twilight,” parallel the images in
- A. “Through the popcorn / Reek, hotdogs and chips, the air lets fall / A rain of quiet coolness on the flesh.” (lines 2-4)
  - B. “The evening / Star detaches and floats into the chartreuse heavens, /An arrested rocket.” (lines 11-13)
  - C. “But tomorrow’s sun is clean escaped / And rushes down through Asian skies, garish / With burst of shell and unarrested rocket, / And burns on Libyan sands . . .” (lines 20-23)
  - D. “. . . the sailors quenched, and climbing / To stricken dawn in England . . . / On limbs unsexed and severed . . .” (lines 27-29)
- 56.** Lines 13 to 15, “The moon, behind a row / Of moons along the promenade, contracts and yellows / Upward,” suggests that the moon appears to be
- A. waning in its final stage
  - B. getting smaller as it rises
  - C. hidden by the street lights
  - D. partially obscured by clouds
- 57.** The phrase “night’s dissolvent” (line 15) refers to the
- A. deepening twilight
  - B. promenade lights
  - C. evening star
  - D. rising moon
- 58.** The poet’s perspective changes between lines
- A. 6 and 7
  - B. 19 and 20
  - C. 24 and 25
  - D. 31 and 32

59. In line 33, “And there is no Joshua can brake his flight,” the pronoun “his” refers to
- A. war
  - B. Joshua
  - C. the sun
  - D. the Atlantic
60. The statement, “And there is no Joshua can brake his flight” (line 33), suggests that
- A. mankind lacks powerful leadership
  - B. the sun flees from the deeds of man
  - C. the flow of events cannot be interrupted
  - D. mankind can overcome the forces of nature



**VIII. Read “On Right and Wrong” on pages 14 and 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 61 to 67.**

61. To introduce the focus of her essay the writer uses
- A. a hypothetical situation
  - B. a rhetorical question
  - C. an anecdote
  - D. an analogy
62. The writer suggests that both social theories and scientific theories are
- A. either right or wrong
  - B. approximate and tentative
  - C. the result of new discoveries
  - D. necessary to scientific knowledge
63. According to the writer, the scientist whose theories deal with phenomena that most affect our daily lives is
- A. Erasthones
  - B. Einstein
  - C. Newton
  - D. Hertz
64. The statement that explains why we like to label things as being right or wrong is
- A. “ ‘It’s a scientific fact’ is virtually synonymous with ‘It’s absolutely true.’ ” (lines 23-24)
  - B. “ ‘Truth (as we perceive it today) is the only arbiter and the world of past scientists is divided into good guys who were right and bad guys who were wrong.’ ” (lines 26-28)
  - C. “ ‘Unfortunately, categorizing ideas as clearly right or wrong retains immense philosophical appeal. No one likes being left in an intellectual purgatory.’ ” (lines 52-53)
  - D. “ ‘The gradual evolution of new theories will be regarded as revolutions by those who, believing in the unrestricted validity of a physical theory, make it the backbone of a whole philosophy.’ ” (lines 57-59)
65. The writer states that the development of physical theories occurs as a result of
- A. declarations after the fact by philosophers and historians
  - B. the expansion or modification of older theories
  - C. determining what is fact and what is hypothesis
  - D. the abandonment of wrong theories

66. In lines 83 to 86 the writer's attitude toward "people who do claim to be completely right" is one of
- A. revulsion
  - B. tolerance
  - C. amusement
  - D. disapproval
67. The writer's MAIN idea is that
- A. old theories are disregarded when new discoveries are made
  - B. right and wrong are used differently in science than in daily life
  - C. scientists are concerned with determining absolute right and wrong
  - D. new dimensions are added to older ideas as scientific knowledge grows

**IX. Read the excerpt from “Everest: The Expedition Chronicle” on page 16 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 68 to 74.**

68. The icefall is compared to a
- A. vicious executioner
  - B. restless monster
  - C. vengeful human
  - D. noisy glacier
69. Lines 5 to 8 serve MAINLY to
- A. evoke simultaneous feelings about beauty and danger
  - B. provide details about weather conditions
  - C. emphasize the sound of the icefall
  - D. describe the movement of the ice
70. In lines 14 to 15, “harbinger of a youthful demise” means
- A. forewarner of an early death
  - B. cause of a stop in the action
  - C. prophecy of a new inheritance
  - D. pronouncement of an impending conquest
71. The connotation of the phrase “maw of the crystalline beast” (line 16) is BEST paralleled by the connotation of
- A. to eat
  - B. to ingest
  - C. to devour
  - D. to swallow
72. The writer includes information about Auger’s background as a mountaineer (lines 19-22) to help the reader
- A. visualize the horror of the accident
  - B. become familiar with the character of Auger
  - C. appreciate the friendship between Auger and Gallagher
  - D. understand that Auger knows how serious the situation is
73. The writer’s reference to the superstition that bad things happen in threes (line 34) serves to reinforce
- A. Auger’s cowardice
  - B. Griffiths’ carelessness
  - C. the gravity of the present danger
  - D. the difficulty of the Mount Logan climb



74. Auger's internal conflict is between his
- A. sense of duty and feeling of powerlessness
  - B. feeling of despair and his desire to escape
  - C. fear for his friends and his memories of the past
  - D. desire to reach the summit and his fear of failure

- X. Read the excerpt from “Revenge” on pages 17 and 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer items 75 to 80.**
- 75.** The detail that BEST shows that Rhoda is not very sophisticated about drinking is that she
- A.** “took one of the frosted glasses” (line 9)
  - B.** “filled the glass with crushed ice” (line 11)
  - C.** “added three straws” to her drink (line 11)
  - D.** “sipped along” on her drink (line 14)
- 76.** The geographical setting of the story is BEST revealed by the author’s use of the words
- A.** Broad-Jump Pit, moon, cinders
  - B.** Delta, pecan trees, alligators
  - C.** plaid formal, reception, greenery
  - D.** cane barrier, mussel shells, crickets
- 77.** The phrase “beautiful and foreign, not a part of me” (lines 21-22) indicates that Rhoda is feeling
- A.** forlorn
  - B.** confident
  - C.** alienated
  - D.** adventuresome
- 78.** The detail that BEST foreshadows Rhoda’s success as a pole-vaulter is
- A.** her refusal to admit defeat
  - B.** the ease with which she scaled the fence
  - C.** the fact that she began sweating heavily
  - D.** her knowledge of exactly what to do first
- 79.** Rhoda’s spitting over her shoulder and her words, “suck up your guts” (line 54) reinforce the idea that she is
- A.** tomboyish
  - B.** uneducated
  - C.** unmannerly
  - D.** superstitious

- 80.** On the FIGURATIVE level, Rhoda's statement "I almost cast a shadow" (lines 18-19) suggests that
- A.** the night is dark
  - B.** the moon is bright
  - C.** Rhoda's physique is changing
  - D.** Rhoda is becoming an individual









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